The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,084—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaore, Cannanore, Telinchery, Beypore, Cairut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Coombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. HUZARA, 2078 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 21th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Bedding, Wines, Without feed.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

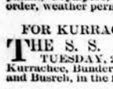
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at hrough-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Donich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Maussig	2294	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

s. s. TEBE ....D. Lucich on or about 25th March 1881.
s. s. MEMPI ..... „ 25th April 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO R. Gelcich ..... „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barrat	17th Mar.
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2753	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2853	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2069	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700 400	26th Mar
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	9th Apl.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700 400	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100 300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,100 300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100 300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700 400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the above Institution on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m., when His Excellency SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M., G., C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, will preside. All interested in the Institution are invited to be present.

W. G. MAYHEW, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th March, 1881.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a SPINNING and WEAVING MILL on Arthur-road near Mahaluxmi station. The plans can be inspected and all particulars obtained on application at the Architect's office.

Sealed tenders to be sent in to the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 21st instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID GOSTLING, F. R. I. B. A., Architect.

Bombay, 26, Apollo Street, March 11, 1881.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till noon on the 22nd March, 1881, for the SUPPLY of, and REPAIRS to, Barrack Furniture for the year 1881-82.

The conditions and forms of Contract, Musters, and Patterns of Barrack Furniture and Schedule of Rates on which Tenders are to be based, can be seen, and forms of tenders obtained by personal application, at the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Office at Mazagon, during office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should accompany a deposit of Rupees 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract,

W. W. ROBINSON, Lieut., R. E.
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1881, at 3-30 p.m., for the following purposes, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1880, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors for the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th March, 1881, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 tons of best quality Calicut BENTEAK TIMBER in logs, not less than 9 inches diameter. To be well seasoned, sound, free from sap and other defects, and subject to the approval of the Company's Inspector. Delivery to be made at the rate of 200 tons per mensem from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders to be sealed and "endorsed," and to specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Depot, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of good faith.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th March, 1881.

THACKER & Co., Limited,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF CHOICE ORIGINAL

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS

IN ORNAMENTAL GILT FRAMES AS PER LIST ANNEXED.

	Rs. a.
MORNING ON LOCH ACHRAY. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
EVENING, LOCH LOMOND. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
SUNRISE ON THE TROSACHS. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
SCENE IN SHETLAND. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
SCENE NEAR BRIGHTON. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW NEAR DUMBARTON. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW NEAR ISLE OF ARRAN. By W. Earpe. Size 31 by 19	35 0
NEAR THE GREAT ORME'S HEAD. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
NEAR WORTHING SUSSEX. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
ON THE DEVONSHIRE COAST. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
ON THE COAST OF SUSSEX. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
ON THE COAST OF DORSET. By H. Vernon. 31 by 19	35 0
SCENE ON THE COAST OF DEVONSHIRE. By H. Vernon. 28 by 22	35 0
ON THE SANDS NEAR SHANKLIN. By H. Vernon. 28 by 22	35 0
SCENE IN ISLE OF STAFFA. By W. Earpe. 28 by 22	35
SCENE IN ARGYLESHIRE. By W. Earpe. 28 by 22	35
MORNING ON LOCH NEVEN W. Earpe. Upright 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW ON THE CLYDE. By W. Earpe. Upright. 31 by 19	35
VIEW NEAR CAITHNESS. By W. Earpe. Upright 31 by 19	35 0
VIEW OF AILSA CRAIG. By W. Earpe. Upright 31 by 19	35 0
A SCENE IN WILTSHIRE. By H. Vernon. Upright. 28 by 17	40 0

THACKER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees ..... Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
NO PERFORMANCE.

FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH,
NINETY-FIRST PERFORMANCE,
THE SCREAMING FARCE,
MR. & MRS. WHITE.

To be followed by
TOM TAYLOR'S SUCCESSFUL COMEDY.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

SATURDAY:
THE GREAT DRAMA,
LITTLE EM'LY,
Founded on Dickens' Novel,
DAVID COPPERFIELD.

MONDAY:
BENEFIT OF
MR. DUDLEY WYATT;
BURLESQUE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE
AND
THE FIRST NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	„ Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

ROYAL THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

Lessees ..... Messrs. H. BLEES and RUA.

MIRABILIA.

NEW! NEW! NEW!
Never witnessed in Bombay.
OPTICAL, MECHANICAL
SYNOPTCAL,
MUSICAL and VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT:
SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH.

Dress-circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1
Pit	As. 8

Reserved seats may be secured at the Theatre and Grant-road Hotel.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.
Performance 9 p. m. sharp.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A SECOND LECTURE will be delivered at the rooms of the Institute on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 8-30 p. m., by Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN WOOD, Bombay. Subject—"Notes on Rajputana." The lecture will be open to the public.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NOBLE CARR RICHARDSON in our Firm ceased on the 28th ultimo. All liabilities will be discharged and debts collected by the remaining partners, William Richardson and Noble Richardson, Junior.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

WE beg to INTIMATE that we have AMALGAMATED our business as Engineers, Iron Founders, and Metal Merchants from the 1st instant. The style of the Firm will now be RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

We have purchased the Byculla Iron Works, and business will be carried on there and at the Byculla Foundry and Engineering Works.

RICHARDSON & Co.
A. CRUDDAS & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

MR. GEORGE RICHARDSON was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st instant.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 30th April, 1881, when they will be opened, for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Arsenal, from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1883, of BUFFALOE and COW HIDES TANNED IN PITS ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

Deposit of Rupees Five Thousand to accompany Tenders.

Schedules and all papers and information can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of annas four.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay Arsenal, 14th March, 1881.

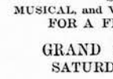
MORENAS AND CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1835)
ICE CONFECTIONERS.

THE FOLLOWING ICES WILL BE PREPARED TO-DAY.
PINE-APPLE ICE-CREAM.
RASPBERRY ICE-CREAM.
ORANGE WATER-ICE.
FRESH BISCUITS AND PASTRY COMFITS,
Ans. 12 per lb.

MORENAS & CO.,
15, MEADOW STREET.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) by first-class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner ... per pack	Re. 1 8 Rs. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0 19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12 2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0 22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.			Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Johannisberg	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.		
36 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Liebfraumilch	19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Nierstein	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.		
25 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Hochheimer	13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
24 8	Still...	... HOCK ... Steinwein	...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
21 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Geisenheim	11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
19 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Laubenheim	10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SONGS BY MONICA.

O! Tarry the Lord's Leisure. (*Sacred.*) Compass C to F	Rs. 1 4
The Harvest truly is Plenteous (*Sacred.*) Compass B to E	1 4
I Know a Little Garden Close. Compass B to F. Words from Morris's Life and Death of Jason	1 8
The Happy Princess. Compass D to F. Words from Tennyson's "Day Dream"	1 8
Between Me and Thee. Compass B to G	1 4
Little Sealskin. Compass B to E	1 8
The Song of an Indian Waterfall (Guirsapa). Compass E to F	1 4

The above can be obtained from

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

INDEX GEOGRAPHICUS INDICUS:

Being a List, Alphabetically arranged, of the Principal places in her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire, accompanied by notes and statements statistical, political, and descriptive, of the several provinces and administrations of the Empire, the Native States, independent and feudatory, attached to and in political relationship with each, and other information relating to India and the East, Latitudes, Longitudes, and Heights above Sea Level of the several Military Cantoments, Sanataria, Civil Stations, &c.

WITH MAPS.

The Spelling of all the Names being in accordance with the recent Orthography authorised by the Government of India.

By J. FREDERICK BANESS, F. R. G. S.
Survey of India.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

RAMPART-ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

OWING to the Holi holidays we have only had three days open for business since the departure of last mail, the banks and most of the merchants' offices having been closed from Saturday until this morning. In imports, in fact, there has been almost nothing done throughout the week, and exports have been very dull. Money keeps comparatively easy; Government Paper is firm; Shares steady; Exchange quiet. Freights have been a trifle steadier within the past few days.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 6½ lacs, arising from withdrawals of Deposits to the extent of about 25 lacs as against a decrease in Loans and Bills Discounted of 15 lacs, and in Government Paper of 4½ lacs. These movements are probably the result of preparations in anticipation of the holidays, and as such are not likely to influence the general market, which remains comparatively easy. Outside loans on Government Paper can be had at 4 per cent. or 2 per cent. under the Bank of Bombay minimum, a somewhat peculiar state of affairs, but the fact seems to be that while the Bank balance is down to the comparatively low figure of 120 lacs, the Exchange Banks seem all well in funds. We shall no doubt see higher rates of discount in the course of next month, when export produce will be arriving more freely, but so far there is no appearance of any pressure.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet since last mail, and our quotations show a decline of 3-32d. per rupee. We opened on Friday at 1s 8 1-32d. for demand Bank and 8 5-16d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but during the day a decline of 1-32d. took place, and on Saturday a further fall of like extent took place. To-day the market open weak and again 1-32d. lower, but during the afternoon a steadier feeling has been apparent, and Bank paper has recovered 1-32d., making closing quotations :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 31-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 29-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-32d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8¼d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 9-32d; Francs, 3 months' 2·14½ per rupee. At the moment rates for future delivery are the same as for ready bills, which appears to indicate no very great strength in the position, but with the Budget to come on shortly, and the Paris Conference to follow, no opinion regarding the future is worth much. For the next few days, the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London will as usual be the chief guide, the idea seems to be that the average will be about 1s. 7 15-16d., and present figures are based on that anticipation.

On Calcutta, demand drafts are still quoted at par, 60 days' sight at ¾ to ⅞ per cent. discount. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are Rs. 217 per 100 dollars nominal. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT PAPER ruled quiet up to the commencement of the holidays at Rs. 100¾ for Fours and Rs. 109¾ for Fours-and-a-half. The intimation, however, that England would contribute 5 millions towards the Afghan War expenses has strengthened the market, and we now quote Fours at Rs. 100 1-16 buyers, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 110 sellers.

SHARES.—This market is still closed for the holidays, so that the only business days since last mail were Friday and Saturday. In *Banks* the only change is an advance of Rs. 2 in National, which are now quoted at Rs. 109. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 737½, Agras at Rs. 134. *Press* Companies are steady with few changes. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares are all firm with a general advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share, the large dividends paid by the leading Companies lately giving investors confidence. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 805.

PIECE-GOODS.—The entire week has been more or less of a holiday, and very little real business has been done. From first hands transactions have been quite insignificant, and from the bazaar we do not put clearances at more than about 1,000 packages. Prices are unaltered throughout, and stocks still a long way in excess of current requirements.

TWIST.—There is no movement to report in English Yarns. Only a very small business is passing, and prices are unaltered.

METALS.—Copper and Yellow metal are dull at previous prices. Iron is slack and unchanged in value.

COALS.—We have not heard of a single transaction from first hands during the week. The position continues as before; dull on the spot owing to large supplies, steady for future delivery with pratically no sellers.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding most depressing accounts both from Liverpool and New York our market has kept wonderfully steady, and prices have not receded except for Omras, which Rs. 3 lower in the better qualities and Rs. 5 in F. G. F. and downwards. Owing to small supplies, Broach and Dholleras command comparatively full prices and find few sellers.

From our figures, as given below, it will be seen that the receipts are again less than the corresponding week last year. This may be in a great measure accounted for by the holidays which have prevented supplies coming into the up-country markets, but at the same time there can be little doubt that the crop all round is going to turn out much shorter than was at first estimated. Dholleras are still well spoken of, and will undoubtedly be a large yield, but Omras are disappointing, and Broach looks like being very much below the figure anticipated. Shipments to date are still ahead of the same time last year, but for the season we are disposed to reduce our estimate somewhat, and we should say the total is not likely to exceed 750,000 bales.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	36,678	46,401	23,248
Since 1st Sept.	423,377	440,265	271,663
Since 1st Jan.	278,306	322,271	199,142

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 24,825 bales, making a total since 1st January of 211,417 bales, against 179,415 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs. 200	5 3/16d.
,, Do. do. (April delivery)	,, 198	5 5/32d.
,, Good Omra, Ready	,, 198	5¼d.
,, Do. do. (April delivery)	,, 196	5 3/32d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,, 181	4 23/32d.
,, Do. do. (April delivery)	,, 179	4 11/16d.
,, G. F. do. Ready	,, 171	4 15/32d.
,, Do. do. (April delivery)	,, 169	4 7/16d.
,, Good M. G. Broach (March dely.)	,, 222	5 23/32d.
,, Do. do. (April do.)	,, 217	5½d.
,, Good Dholleras (do. do.)	,, 196	5 3/32d.
,, F.G.F. do. (do. do.)	,, 185	4 27/32d.
,, G.F. do. (do. do.)	,, 174	4 9/16d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* continues in active request, and for ready stuff the price for a time was run up to Rs. 6-11, but to-day stands at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-9. For May delivery the quotation is unchanged at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. Of *Rapeseed* some small arrivals have taken place of New Guzerat, which has brought Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-14, but May delivery is quoted at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. In *Gingelly* we make no change: White Rs. 37 to Rs. 38, Mixed Rs. 33 to Rs. 34, Red Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy.

WHEAT remains steady at about previous values, say Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 for Soft White ready and Rs. 29 per candy for May delivery.

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3-0
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-12-0
Gold Leaf	,, 15-10-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-9-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-8-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-6-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam ship James Drake, 875 tons, Captain T. Bullock, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steam ship John David, 1,344 tons, Captain C. Hurfurth, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE British steam-ship Oorun, 162 tons, Capt. C. J. A. Ringheim, sailed yesterday for Cutch and Coast with a general cargo and 117 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Culna, 1,533 tons, Capt. Warington, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Calcutta, via Coconada, with a general cargo.

THE British steam-ship Malda, 1,268 tons, Commander Warington, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Marriot, Captain Alexander, Dr. Kaikhusro Sorabjee Engineer, and seventeen deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chinsura, 1,320 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Coasts, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. D. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, seven rank and file and seventeen deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Capt. T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. H. Bedford, Sergt. McCrought and 73 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Culna (s)	Warington	Calcutta, March 3.
16	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Feb. 19.
	Nizam (s)	Brady	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	John David (s)	Hurfurth	Trieste and Venice.
	James Drake (s)	Bullock	London.
	Malda (s)	Warington	Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Ringheim	Kattywar.
	Euphrates (s)	Johnston	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Malwa, for Aden, Suez, &c.
Ship Martin Scott, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillen—312 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 202 bales cotton, Wamanraw Govindrow.
Deepdale (s)—1,200 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckmedass and Co; 1961 cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee; 13 bales hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 40 bales cotton, Goculdass Dowbetram; 116 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 27 bales cotton, Gangee Nurput; 76 bales cotton, Asewram Khungar; 106 bales cotton wast, H. Steeman.
Wistow Hall (s)—65 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—65 cwts oilcannum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 4 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 6 cases fishmaws, P. and O. S. N. Co; 2 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Adirondack (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckmedass and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran (s)—72½ cwts coffee, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s)—100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Wickham (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Calindus (s)—1,036 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—20 bales hides, M. Macfaden and Co.

FOR VENICE.

John David (s)—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

John David (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

India (s)—50 bags coffee, C. M. Misree; 55 cwts coffee, H. S. Misree.
Rohilla (s)—2 packages carpets, Mahamed Hody Cezrance.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda (s)—54 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—240 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 25 bales twist, The Alliance S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—217 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talatee and Co; 40 bales cotton, Huzarecmull Nursingdass; 64 bales cotton, Ramdal Budridass; 25 bales twist, The Alliance S and W. Co; 25 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 50 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 170 bales twist, D. Hormusjee; 133 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 257 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillan—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Wistow Hall (s)—900 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 571 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Deepdale (s)—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 23 bales rags and 12 bales ropes, Wm. Bell and Co.
Rohilla (s)—51 cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 61 cwts ivory, Surif Dawoodji; 31 cwts ivory, Peer Mahomed Adomjee; 161 cwts ivory, Ebram Passiany; 11 cwts ivory, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed; 6½ cwts ivory, Abdool Remon Ahmed; 5 packages tea, Datoobhoy Dossa.
Adirondack (s)—250 cwts myrabollams, and 80 cwts nuxvomica, Damodhur Sessowjee; 150 cwts sandalwood, Abdool Hasmin; 220 cwts myrabollams, Jairam Dayal.
Malwa (s)—22 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy; 8 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina; 10 bales hides, Khulfanbhoy Dama; 143 bags linseed and 100 bags myrabollams, Robertson Bros. and Co; 11 bales hides, Jahn Mahomed Rahimtoola; 8 bales hides, Mahomed Coorjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Erik (s)—750 cwts poppyseed and 11,701 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—152 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s)—100 bales copra, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.
Wickham (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,801½ cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, and 1,950 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Teheran (s)—383 bags coffee, E. and O. S. N. Co.
Rohilla (s)—1 case shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Claudius (s)—857 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Svend (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 450 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,749 cwts linseed, 1,999½ cwts rapeseed, and 217½ cwts mowra flowers, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—21 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Rohilla (s)—7 cases silk, Mahomed Saduck Nimajee; 8 cases silk, Hajee Zennel Abedin.
India (s)—120 bags coffee, Mahomedally Ebram.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Rohilla (s)—10 cases silk, Hajee Zennel Abedin

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda (s)—101 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

124-80—Jefferson B and D—Vusoonjee Jewraj vs Mowjee Soondersee—Hore C. and R. Part heard.
39-80—H. Bicknell—Motecbai vs Cooverbai and others—J. Macfarlane.
415-80—Payne and G—Premjee Heerjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Prescot and W.
37-80—Smith and F.—Meghjee Dossa vs Dadumeya Dossjee Rahimtoola—Inverarity and Sigmi.
171-80—Muljee and B—Bhowanibhoy Ramjee vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.
562-76—Ardeshir and H.—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs C. A. Turner—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

18-81—J C Cama—Merwanjee Bomanjee Wadia vs Pestonjee Eduljee Mody and another—Arlesecr and H.
20-80—J Macfarlane—Felix Gois vs Hurry Garthwaite—M. H. Khan.
23-81—Janardhen and H—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
24-81—Balkrishna and B—Gulam Mahomed Hajee vs Jafer Rahimtoola.
128-80—Jefferson B and D—Hussonbhoy bin Sayedna, &c. vs Cawasjee Jehangir Jasawala—H W Payne.
211-80—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Vassonjee Harridass—Mooljee and B.
42-80—Ardesir and H—Gangjee Akhai vs. the G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, C and L. Settled. ,,
118-80—Shamrao P—Sucaram Crustnajee and another vs Madho Crustnajee and others—Balkrishna and B, Ardesir and H, and in person.
276-80—J C Cama—Aga Hajee Medi Hajee Kazrani vs Serazoodin bin Muddar Meya Barbary and another—M M Munshi, and in person.
97-80—Tobin and R—Godavribai and another vs Ramchunder Sakaramjee—Crawford and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Vernon, Lt., Md. 12th Rl. Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

MARCH 15.

Chapman, Surg. Major, Bo. A. M. D., on leave, from Nusserabad.
Boulter, Vet. Surg., Bl. R. H. A., on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Alexander, Capt., Bo. Asst. Instr. of Gym., on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 16.

Wheatley, Lieut., Bl. 2nd Goorkhas, on furlough, from Dehra Dun.
Thatcher, Lieut., Bo. 20th N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Gillespie, Lt.-Col., Bo. A. A. G. for Musketry, on duty, from Baroda.
Deane, Surg., Bl., on sick leave, from Moradabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Cherry, Lt.-Col., Md. 2nd Lt. Cav., to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Begbie, 2nd Lt., Bo. 20th Regt., from leave, to Deolalee.

MARCH 16.

Alexander, Capt., Bo. Asst. Instr., of Gym., on duty, to Balgaum.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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5 AFGHANISTAN—The Khyber Jezailchi Corps—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6, 7 H. E. the Governor on Tour.
8 Fatal Accident at the B. B. and C. I. Workshops—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts.
9 Mr. Serjeant Atkinson's Law Lectures—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.
10 Bombay Volunteers—The 11th Hussars—The decline of the Trade of Gogo.—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited—The Irony of Fate—A Human Sacrifice.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—The Lessons of Maiwand—The Assassination of the Czar.
12 LEADING ARTICLE—Bi-metallism.
13 LEADING ARTICLES—The Bombay Native Army—The Cost of the Afghan War—Gold-mining.
14 LEADING ARTICLE—Lighting Indian Railways.
14 BENGAL—MADRAS.
15 N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH—Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
16 Government of India Orders.
17 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
18 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKETS
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENT.

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DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

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Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DUNKERLEY—LEES—March 15th, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. J. Reynell, James Herbert Dunkerley, of Bombay, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of John Lees, Esq., of Waterhead, Oldham.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—March 7th, at Waltair, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HORSFALL—KING—March 12, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. G. Warlow, M. A., T. M. Horsfall, Esq., C. S., to Magdalene Sophia, eldest daughter of Surgeon Major Henry King.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

THE little station of Nariad, situated about thirty miles from Ahmedabad on this side of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, has been the scene of considerable excitement during the past few days, the cause being the forthcoming Hindu religious ceremony called the "Chappan Bhoga." This "Chappan Bhog" means an offering of fifty-six descriptions of consecrated food to the god Balkrishna, or infant Krishna. The consummation of this ceremony will be directed by Brijratnaji Maharaj, the high-priest of the Vallabhacharyan sect, on Monday, the 21st instant. On that day the food will be exposed to the view of the thousands of devout Vaishnavas who are expected to collect in response to invitations sent abroad by the Maharaj three months ago. We hear that crowds of people are already pouring into Nariad from remote parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Western Rajputana, and even from places in the N.-W. Provinces; and the new Bhownagar-Gondal and Rajputana Railways afford facilities to the visitors. From Bombay a large number of Vaishnavas are expected during the current week. Each day brings trains full of sleek Banias, plump Bhatias, and ghee-fed Lowanas, and Vaishnavas of all castes and denominations, bound to the great fair. It is expected, from the number already collected at Nariad, that the congregation next Monday will scarcely fall short of two to three hundred thousand people. Such an immense gathering of people, crowded into a small place like Nariad, cannot but cause an immense strain upon its resources, though they may suffice for three or four times the number of its normal population. By the last census it has been ascertained that Nariad contains a population of 28,200 souls, lodged in about 10,000 houses. The census of 1872 gave a population of 24,551 souls and 99,088 houses. The increase in people and houses has thus been small. Reckoning five or, at most, six persons to a house, the place cannot hold more than 60,000 people; while the assemblage by the end of this week will be from four to five times that number. The huddling together, in such dense crowds, of so many human beings, may cause an outbreak of cholera or other disease. Both the place and the season for the gathering are utterly unsuited, and the local authorities would have done well, we think, to discountenance a gathering of this kind. At all events the Vallabhacharyan Maharaj, who is the initiator of the movement, and who is expected to make about a lakh of rupees, or more, by it, should have been made to pay a substantial portion of the cost of the extra police and sanitary arrangements which have been rendered necessary for the peace and health of the town during the period for which the gathering lasts. Instead of the Maharaj being made to pay for this, however, the Municipality of the town has voted Rs. 6,000 to meet the extra charges of conservancy. A great deal of extra work has been entailed on the Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Campbell, who has encamped at Nariad, with his Assistant, Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the District Police, and the head of the Medical Department, with a large staff of sanitary officers. These officials have taken steps to prevent, if possible, the spread of disease. Besides the dharmashalas or rest-houses and serais in Nariad, where travellers can be well accommodated, temporary sheds have been, we are informed, erected on the open space adjoining the railway station. Further space is also provided for in the fairly extensive grounds enclosed by the Hindu temple of Santram. But in spite of all these precautionary measures, we cannot help thinking that having regard to the overwhelming number of visitors likely to pour into the place, and the smallness of the town, the project should have been discouraged. Apart from sanitary grounds which have been held to justify stoppages of fairs even at Hardawar and other places of Hindu worship, the objects for which such a gathering of men, women, and children takes place cannot be urged to be such as would commend themselves to the approval of all right-thinking and sensible Hindus. If it was an agricultural exhibition or a cattle-show, some good plea might be advanced in defence of a temporary overcrowding. The "Chappan Bhoga" at Nariad is nothing but a fresh attempt on the part of the Vallabhacharyan high-priest to pander to the low epicurean tastes of believers in a system of religion which, although decaying in the eyes of the intelligent and thinking portion of its community, still holds a sway over the credulous and the uneducated, who yet form a large section of the Vaishnava community. Bombay was at one time its chief stronghold, and although it is still the head-quarters of some half a dozen Maharajas, yet ever since the famous Maharaj libel case their influence has been on the wane, and their sources of revenue have become considerably diminished. To replenish them a Maharaj does not look in these days to Bombay, but to some out-of-the-way place in the interior of the country, such as Nariad, to which the mofussil portion of the Vaishnava community may be drawn and money may be procured for the impecunious Maharaj. There is nothing serious about the religion at all. Vallabh, the founder of the sect of Maharajas, taught that privation formed no part of sanctity, that the sole end and object of man's existence in this world was to gratify the sense and enjoy the pleasures of society; to eat choice food, partake of the best fruits and viands, and wear rich and costly apparel; to first offer them to the Maharajas, and then turn them to their own use. No new fruit or vegetable of the season is used by the Vaishnava votary for himself until it has, in the first instance, been offered to the Maharaj. The "Chappan Bhog" ceremony, accordingly, consists of the presentation to Balkrishna of fifty-six kinds of consecrated food. They comprise confectionary of the best kind made of wheaten flour, sugar, and ghee, with cooked rice, dhall, vegetables richly spiced, preserves, viands, and dainties of every taste and variety. The preparation of these foods is a work of some days. On Monday next various dishes will be spread and, in some cases, piled up in heaps, or, in case of fluids, in vessels, before the image of Balkrishna. That over, the whole will be exposed to the view of devout Vaishnavas, eagerly expecting at the door to be admitted into the presence of the image. Generally the doors or gates of these temples are narrow, and ingress or egress, while the crowd is pressing from behind, is by no means easy. The result is an amount of pressure and elbowing which a devout Vaishnava can alone endure and appreciate. It is not to be wondered at if at times delicate women and children, huddled together in the crowd, are trampled under foot by muscular Bhatias and Lowanas. When the number thus trying to be admitted is somewhere near two hundred thousand souls, some idea may be formed as to the risk to which life and limb are exposed. It is estimated that the gathering will involve a total expenditure of about twenty-five to thirty lakhs, of which a large share will doubtless fall to the Baroda Railway Company, which has been running special trains for the purpose. The rest of the money will go to the Maharaj and the purveyors of supplies needed for the occasion.

Two years ago, when the Tramway Company applied for the extension of the line along the Girgaum-road, an objection was made that in consequence of the Town Council usurping the powers which the Bench of Justices had placed in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, and which was confirmed then by legislative Act, the power of granting extensions was practically taken from the person who was by contract and by law made responsible for it and placed in that case in the hands of the then Chairman of the Council. From the proceedings of the meeting of the Town Council held on Monday, it will be seen that again one or two members of that body have interfered to prevent the Commissioner from giving his decision with regard to another extension applied for. Strangely enough, their opposition is based on the declarations that the tramway is not a public convenience to the masses of the people, and, on the other hand, that it is fraught with danger. With regard to the first allegation, the fact that the Tramway Company carried in the year 1880 6,121,200 passengers is a sufficient refutation. The Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik may attempt to split hairs as to what is meant by the masses; but the Tramway Company can, we think, point triumphantly to the above figure—a figure, we believe, larger than the Baroda Railway can show for the same time—to prove that their enterprise has proved a very great benefit to the people of Bombay. With regard to Dr. Cook's assertion that accidents are very frequent on the tramway, and that any extension should be opposed, it would have been well if he had sustained this assertion by facts. There is, we believe, no ground whatever for such a statement. When it is remembered that the Tramway Company have been running their cars for seven years with daily trips numbering nearly 500, and that the serious accidents can be counted on the fingers of one hand, Dr. Cook's assertion in the matter becomes of equal value with many others made by him during the discussion on the C. D. Act. We believe that this immunity from accident is unparalleled anywhere. The objection brought by Dr. Cook against the tramway, that it belongs to an "alien company," is equally unreasonable with the others. It is generally considered a good thing for a country to get foreign capital brought into it for investment, and the Government here do all in their power to encourage the introduction of foreign capital. More than all, the tramway concession was offered to public competition, and was given to Mr. Kittredge because he offered the best terms. He made an attempt to get the capital here, but no one would subscribe a rupee. It may be exasperating to get the door of a brougham broken by a tram-car even though the brougham was a hired one, and it was subsequently repaired by the Tramway Company; but this does not excuse Dr. Cook in departing from what is reasonable, and what is accurate, in his charges against the company. We think it a great pity that the Town Council do not restrict themselves to the duties laid down for them in their Act. In this case their interference in asking for a delay of thirty days would really result in a delay of six months, as the work of laying the tramway cannot be carried on in the monsoon; and the work will not be begun unless it can be completed before the rains. It is evident that to delay the Municipal Commissioner's decision until the middle of April, with the delay necessary to obtain the sanction of Government to be incurred afterwards, would practically mean the postponing the matter until next October. It is now a fortnight since the Municipal Commissioner advertised that he was ready to hear any objection, to the proposed extension, and we think that any reasonable objections could have been sent in within that time: at any rate, a week more would be ample for all. We do not know the merits of the question, and do not pretend to say whether the Municipal Commissioner should give his sanction or not. We do say, however, that any one interested in the matter will have had ample time in three weeks to prepare his objections, and that the final decision should be left where the law places it, namely, with the Municipal Commissioner. In spite of the foolish assertions of one or two members of the Town Council, the tramway in Bombay is universally recognised as a very great public convenience. In no city, so far as we are aware, is the line better laid or better kept, and in no place is more attention paid to good management. And although it is necessarily somewhat of an inconvenience to those driving their own carriages, the greatest good of the greatest number is the principle which should guide the Municipal Commissioner.

THE statement of a contemporary that the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner will go to Europe on furlough on account of severe illness is not correct. Mr. Ashburner has been indisposed, but is now better. There has been no question of his going home on furlough.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 25.

THE accident to Mr. Gladstone is happily, by all accounts, not of a serious character, and there seems to be no reason to fear that it will have to take rank in history along with the stumble of William the Third's horse over a mole-heap, or Sir Robert Peel's fatal fall from his horse on Constitution Hill. The fact, however, that the doctors have prescribed complete rest for several days shows how anxious they are about the possible consequences of the shock the accident must have given their patient, whose constitution underwent such a severe trial last year, and whose age makes it a marvel that he should be able, even when he is quite well, to discharge the duties of Prime Minister in the terribly earnest manner in which he sets about any kind of work that he may be appointed to do. But it is specially unlucky for the Ministry that Mr. Gladstone should be compelled to stay away from the House of Commons, if only for a day or two, at this critical period of the session. The Coercion Bill will be read a third time this evening, and the Premier had promised that he would, when the House met, make a statement as to the course of public business. This statement was awaited with much curiosity, because it is understood that the Government wishes now not to proceed with its second Coercion Bill, for disarming the Irish peasantry, and that, alarmed at the threat of an obstructive opposition to the Army Estimates, it wants to apply the new principle of "urgency" to the voting of the supplies for the year. The Conservative party have very reluctantly supported the later rules proposed by the Speaker, bringing to an end the debates on the Protection to Life and Property Bill, and it is not at all likely that they will consent to give the Ministry power to cut short the discussion of the Estimates, as the House of Commons really exists for the purpose of examining the necessity for the votes demanded by the Government. Mr. Gladstone would therefore have had to make out a very plausible case indeed to secure the requisite majority in favour of limiting the right of members to postpone going into committee on the Army Estimates; and I need hardly say that such a concession on his part to the Home Rulers as the abandonment of the Arms Bill would put the Opposition in the worst possible humour, and make them more hostile than ever to Ministerial proposals designed to cut down the privileges of Parliamentary majorities. But, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, it is almost certain that the Ministry will be unable to make any headway at all. Lord Hartington was obliged last night to plead ignorance of the Premier's intention as to the course of business, and, if he is better informed by this evening, he will still be unable to bring the House round to his views. It became tolerably clear, in the course of the debate on the third reading of the Coercion Bill, that the temporary leader of the House is unable even to restrain the impetuosity of some of his own colleagues. Had Mr. Gladstone been present it is doubtful if Sir W. V. Harcourt would have been allowed to plunge into the discussion and make a speech in which he told the Home Rulers some plain truths in plain language, and the tone of which was inconsistent with the spirit in which the Premier has by his own example shown that he wished this matter should be dealt with. Sir William Harcourt was quite truculent in his anticipation of the pleasure of punishing the authors of the atrocious crimes which have disgraced the Irish agitation; and his tender mercies must have seemed to the Home Rulers more cruel than the severities they have been accustomed to lay to the charge of Mr. James Lowther. As for the "volatile" member for Cork, Mr. Parnell, the Home Secretary exulted over his second flight from London much in the manner of Cicero rejoicing over the enforced departure of Catiline from Rome:—*Abiit, evasit, excessit, erupit!* I wonder if the parallel will hold good throughout, and

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 16, 5-15 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 5-16d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52¼d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91¼.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

A Waziri expedition has been sanctioned by Government, and orders have been issued for the assembling of a force at Bannu.

Four thousand native troops only will cross the frontier into the Mahsud Waziri country; but a brigade, consisting of one regiment British infantry, two regiments native infantry, one regiment native cavalry, one field battery, and one company Sappers, will be held in reserve as a support.

Brigadier General Kennedy, Commandant Punjab Frontier Force, will command.

The staff appointments will probably be as follows:—Major E. C. Codrington, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Major W. H. Pierson, R. E., in command Royal Engineers. Captains T. H. Holdich, R. E., and G. W. Martin go with the survey party.

The force will comprise the 1st and 4th Sikhs, now at Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan respectively; the 1st Punjab Infantry, from Kohat; the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, from Edwardesabad; the 3rd Punjab Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan; 100 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 200 sabres of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, from Dera Ismail Khan and Edwardesabad respectively; and the Hazara Mountain Battery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Both Houses of Parliament have voted addresses of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh on the untimely death of the Czar.

ARRIVAL OF RE-INFORCEMENTS AT THE CAPE.

The Transport Chupra, with re-inforcements from India, has arrived at Durban.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been instructed to prolong the armistice with the Boers until the 18th instant.

One thousand men from the Orange Free State have joined the Boers.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said the Government will not undertake to instruct the Viceroy of India to waive or postpone any measure which may be thought requisite in respect to Kandahar, pending the result of the forthcoming debate on Mr. Stanhope's motion.

INDIAN FINANCES.

Lord Frederick Cavendish (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the Government, in introducing a Bill to release Indian from her obligation to reply (? to repay) the 1879 loan of two millions. It is the intention, also, of the Government to pay India during the current year £500,000, irrespective of the sum due from India on account of loan.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Mr. Bright has written a letter in which he deprecates a renewal of hostilities with the Boers, and states that he will employ all his influence to secure an honorable peace.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BOERS.

Sir Evelyn Wood will hold a conference with President Brand, of the Orange Free State, and Mr. Kruger, the Boer President, on the 18th inst.

THE CZAR'S ASSASSIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 15.

The assassin Rousakoff has confessed his crime. Several other arrests have been made.

THE TURCO-GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 16.

The Porte has offered to make certain concessions to Greece in Thessaly, which the Ambassadors of the Great Powers declared to be insufficient. The Porte then offered Crete in exchange for portions of Thessaly, but refuses to cede Epirus.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 4th inst., left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Stirtings	5-9 7
8lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	10½
4 do. Rupee Paper	84
4½ do. do.	91
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
3 do. Consols for account	99⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	121½
Bar Silver	52½

The sum of about £30,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departures—Maland, Hartmann, Clan McDuff, Mount Lebanon.

MR. J. A. DALAL has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in place of Mr. Olliver, who acts as Professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College.

MAJOR THOMPSON, Assistant Commissioner, Booldana District, Berar, proceeds on two years' furlough on the 1st proximo.

DR. PLANCH, Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces, goes home shortly. Dr. W. Watson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Lucknow, will officiate for him.

THE Lahore paper states that Abdul Rahman's Envoy, who has arrived from Calcutta, was to have left Lahore on Saturday, the 12th instant. There is reason to believe that the Envoy is not so very satisfied with the results of his mission.

WE are requested to state that His Excellency the Governor's speech at Kolhapur, in reply to the address from the Municipality, was misreported in one particular. The expression "local prints" was incorrect, Sir James having spoken of "the published reports."

INDIA, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, has managed to secure one result from the Afghan war. The Indian Foreign Office has now in its possession a list by which the good will, loyalty, and so on of every chief is fixed, even to a rupee;—and it only cost of £20,000,000.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Indian Antiquary*, who quotes the *Jyotistattwa* to prove his assertion, the great "fifteen puzzle" dates far back into the history of Indian astrology. Certain of the squares are recommended by the *Joytistattwa* as charms possessing special efficacy on particular occasions.

IT may not generally be known, observes the *Pioneer*, that Captain Gill, prior to starting on his travels in Persia, served as a volunteer on General Macgregor's staff in the Marri expedition. The General says in his despatch that he was especially indebted to Captain Gill for the zeal with which he seized every opportunity of assisting him.

THE report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ended the 8th instant states:—More or less rain, accompanied in some instances by hail, has fallen in most parts of the Bengal Presidency during the week; but excepting in Sind there has been rain nowhere in the Bombay or Madras Presidency. The crops have suffered in some few places from hail, and in other places the want of rain continues to be felt, but on the whole the agricultural prospects of the country are promising. Fever has been reported in many parts of the Bombay Presidency, cholera and small-pox in Burma, and cattle disease in epidemic form in Assam. Otherwise the public health has been generally good.

THE telegram which we (*Civil and Military Gazette*) published, to the effect that defalcations had occurred in the Rawulpindi money order office has been twice contradicted officially, once by an officer on the spot, and again by a superior elsewhere. The contradiction, however, merely stated that the defalcation had not taken place in that particular branch of the postal department. In answer to inquiries which we have made into the subject, it is stated that the defalcations—to the extent of about Rs. 15,000, as already announced—have occurred in connection with the bullock train service; that the treasurer at Rawulpindi—a native—is in custody, and that bail to the amount of Rs. 25,000 has been offered for him. We are also informed that the records have been made away with.

WE learn from Aurangabad (Deccan) that robberies have been frequent of late on the Nandgaum road. A month since the postmaster of Jalna lost a portmanteau. Last week Captain Kirkwood, 6th Infantry H.C., who returned from Bombay with his wife, made over a cart-load of things to his servant, apprehending no danger. The driver and servant were severely maltreated, and the cart robbed by a number of men of about Rs. 600 in cash. The clothes, &c., were strewn about the jungle and hung on trees. The jewellery, being in a common tin box, was not touched. The gold-lace was removed from Captain K.'s uniform. Two men were sent out from one of the mounted corps, and have succeeded in bringing in six of the robbers, the others having decamped. The jewels (valued at over Rs. 1,000) and clothes reached Aurungabad safe. The cart-driver and butler are now in the hospital. This affair points to the fact that H. M.'s mails are still unsafe on this road, with only one wretched old man as escort. The mails from and to Aurangabad are very valuable, and were robbed twice a few years ago. There should be at least two armed men with the mail-tonga, both by day and night.

WITH reference to the report that a lunatic had rushed into the court of Mr. MacDonnell, the Magistrate of Saran, and had attempted to strike him with an axe, the *Englishman* hears from a correspondent that the occurrence was not of so serious a nature as it at first appeared to be. It appears that while Mr. MacDonnell was engaged in trying a case, a man forced his way into the court through the *chaprassis* who were standing at an open door behind the Magistrate's chair. The man, who had a petition in one hand and an axe in the other, rushed on to the bench, and began in an excited tone to address some incherent words to Mr. MacDonnell, but he did not make any attempt to strike him. The Magistrate seized the man, and the axe was taken from his hand by the court orderlies. The supposed petition was found to contain simply some unintelligible nonsense. The man is at present under the observation of the Civil Surgeon. There is no doubt that he is a lunatic, but it seems improbable that he entered the court with any deliberate intention of striking Mr. MacDonnell, as he could easily have hit him from behind, had he wished to do so, before that gentleman could have been aware of his presence.

AN English paper says that General the Hon'ble Arthur E. Hardinge, C.B., who succeeds General Warre in the Bombay command, was to have sailed from Brindisi on March 14, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. the Hon'ble C. R. W. Colville, Master of Colville, of the Grenadier Guards.

A TELEGRAM to the London papers from Cairo, February 25, states that Baron de Ring, the French Consul General, has been recalled to Paris, in order to give explanations to the Government respecting his attitude in connection with the military mutiny which occurred there on the 1st inst.

PRIVATE telegrams to London on the day the mail left reported that peace had been proclaimed between the Republics of Chili and Peru. No confirmation of the intelligence had up to the departure of the mail been received by the Chilian Consul or any of the large West Coast houses in London, but the news was not regarded as improbable.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—General Warre, I hear, has come in for a good deal of unjust abuse over the Maiwand affair. The responsibility is limited to the appointment of Primrose and Burrows. When Sir Richard Temple resigned the governorship of Bombay, the Government of India took the whole conduct of affairs out of General Warre's hands. He is understood to have been strongly opposed to the detachment of Burrows's Brigade to the Helmund.

THE Chairman of the National Steamship Company, at a meeting at Liverpool on the 24th February, expressed an opinion that emigration to the United States would be larger this year than last, and when the Coercion Bill passed a large number of persons would find it safer to establish themselves on the other side of the Atlantic than in the Sister Isle. The net profits of the company were over £1,000,000.

THE REV. BENJAMIN SPEKE, Vicar of Dowlish Wake, Somerset, has committed suicide by drowning. His wife died on the previous day. Mr. Speke was the clergyman whose mysterious disappearance some years ago caused so much anxiety. Some weeks after his disappearance he was discovered in Cornwall, employed as a cattle-drover. He was the brother of the late Captain Speke, the African explorer.

ONE of the London newspapers has the following:—All that remains of the 66th Regt. reached England on Feb. 19, and landed without that public reception which their heroic fight at Maiwand thoroughly deserved. Accompanying them was the 73rd Regt., whose officers and men, after the unusually long spell of fifteen years' foreign service in China, Ceylon, and India, came home veritable skeletons of their former selves; but their sole reward for ruining their constitutions by duty in unhealthy climates is official indifference and public apathy.

A TELEGRAM from New York, February 25, states:—Colonel Cash is now being tried in South Carolina for killing Colonel Shannon in a duel, which, under the new law passed by the State Legislature, is treated as murder. The only defence offered by his counsel is that the duel was justified by public opinion. The prosecution, however, demands a verdict of guilty under the new law. The arguments on both sides are of an elaborate character, and the verdict of the jury is regarded as doubtful.

A DEPUTATION headed by the Duke of Sutherland, on Feb. 22, presented to the War Secretary a petition for the retention of the tartan dress hitherto worn by Highland regiments. Mr. Childers, in reply, said it had never been his intention to abolish distinctive tartans; but when it became necessary to consider whether larger regiments should not be substituted for the linked-battalion system, they had to consider how, without making unnecessary changes, they could form regiments with the same uniforms out of the existing battalions. He hoped when he moved the Army Estimates to be able to state that they had reached a complete solution of this intricate question.

THE police engaged in the investigation of the murder of Lieutenant Roper, the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, have, they believe, obtained a clue. The cartridges found in the revolver taken from Lieutenant Stotherd's room, it has been discovered, were purchased at a gunsmith's in Rochester, the person buying them being a stranger to the shopkeeper, who, however, is able to give a description of him. A reward has been accordingly offered for the discovery of this person. Nothing appears to have been stolen from the deceased's quarters, as the balance of the money he obtained for the cheque for £19 with which he had paid some accounts was found in his box after his death.

THE following is the text of the additional rule framed by the Speaker for the regulation of the business of the House, while the state of public business is urgent, in lieu of the rules laid upon the table on Feb. 17:—Proceedings in committee, and on consideration of Bill, as amended.—That on a motion being made, after notice, by a Minister of the Crown, that in committee upon any Bill, declared urgent, or upon the consideration of any such Bill as amended, the remaining clauses of the Bill, and any amendments and new clauses then standing upon the notice-paper, shall, an and after a certain day and hour, be put forthwith; the question thereupon shall be put forthwith from the chair, but shall not be resolved in the affirmative unless voted by a majority of three to one.

THE "Fourth Party," the *Daily News* says, has ceased to exist. "It has resolved itself into its original elements. Its members have gone their various ways, 'whither these lead them.' The great historic event was consummated on Feb. 21. There had been evidence lately, it is said, of internal disorder in the Fourth Party. Prophets, bold and far-seeing men, were found who even ventured to predict that the Fourth Party was destined to break up; but the division of Feb. 21 brought about the climax sooner than even the boldest prophets could have expected. On the motion made by Mr. Gladstone with regard to the remaining clauses of the Protection Bill the party fell to pieces. The leader went with the Government, for we suppose we must regard Lord Randolph Churchill as the recognised leader of that which was a party. Mr. Gorst and Mr. Balfour went together into the lobby with the Irish members. Sir Henry Wolff took the prudent part and walked out of the House."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·891
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·4
Dew Point	69·5
Relative humidity of air	·727
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	84·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·2
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	261.

*From midnight to midnight.

OUR CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that the suggestion made by "Pew" is a good one, and hope that the clergy will afford you the desired information. The only services of which notice is now given are those of the Methodists and the Young Men's Christian Association. I quite approve of the suggestion to have an interval before the sermon, to enable people to leave if they feel so disposed. From half-past five (Litany) until half-past seven is too long for many. Most of the Saturday papers in London give notice of the services for the following day, and the preachers' names. Why not do the same here? At Dr. Boyan's Church, in Brighton, there is always a pause before the sermon to enable those disposed to

P.S.—And they do too! GO.

March 16.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By all means let us have a pause before the sermon time. I assure you, Sir, I would have sold my birthright to Jacob, or any other handy purchaser, to have got out last Sunday evening before that 32 minutes of smiling platitudes.

Parell, March 16. TASMANIAN.

THE B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid the abolition of the early morning local train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway is a retrograde step. It is a pity, therefore, that by the new arrangement the earliest time by which a person in town can reach and take a walk from the Bandora station is a quarter after seven, when the sun is fairly up. Then, again, if one dines on Bandora Hill he must not think of a pleasant walk to the station, but must suffer himself to be hurled down in one of the ricketty shigrams of the place, or run the risk of losing the last train, which is now timed to leave the station at a quarter before ten o'clock. I consider, and I dare say all the passengers on the line consider, the new timetable a more inconvenient one than its predecessor. It would be to the convenience of the general public to have the first train leave Colaba at 5-30 in the morning and the last train leave Bandora at 11 o'clock at night.

March 12. PASSENGER.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The mistake pointed out by your Rawalpindee correspondent has already been corrected in the *Deccan Herald*. It probably originated in the fact that a younger brother of Mr. W. Corkery's, who is now studying for the Indian Medical Service, matriculated from the Bishop's High School, Poona, in 1879.

H. C. MACNEE.
Head-master, Bishop's High School.

Poona, March 15.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Lecture by the Bishop, Byculla Church, 8 p. m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.
Apollo Gardens, Al Fresco, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Culna (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—China (s), Calcutta; Nizam (s), Southampton.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—John David (s), to Trieste and Venice; James Drake (s), London; Malda (s), Calcutta; Oorun (s), Kattyawar; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Pro Patria ... Sydow.
Overture	Fidelio ... Beethoven.
Selection	L'Italiana in Alghieri ... Rossini.
Valse	Under Land und Meer ... Gung'l.
Quadrille	Bein ... Faust.
Galop	Nur Schnell ... Roth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TRANSFER.—Mr. Baker, Assistant Engineer Dhond and Manmad Railway, has been transferred to the Bhownagar-Gondal State Railway.

THE BISHOP AT BYCULLA CHURCH.—The Bishop of Bombay will give the third lecture of his course at Christ Church, Byculla, at eight o'clock this evening.

ASSAULT.—William Lynch, a seaman, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting Constable Fleet, while in the execution of his duty.

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.—This company will give the first of a series of performances at the Apollo Gardens this evening, when Miss Stanley, Miss Bertha Hoctor, and Mr. Rollings will appear and sing.

L'ATHENEE ORIENTAL.—We learn that Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, the learned Parsee head-priest, has been elected an honorary member of "L'Athenee Oriental" (the Oriental Atheneum), a society recently formed in Paris for the diffusion of a knowledge of the Oriental religions and literature.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Dawood Samjee, a boy about four years of age, who died from tetanus following fracture of the right and left arms, and also a fracture of the right thigh. On the 6th instant the deceased fell from the third to the first storey of a house at Gogaree molla. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SOME RESULTS OF THE HOLI FESTIVAL.—Eighty-seven Hindus, described as merchants, brokers, shopkeepers, barbers, school-boys, and labourers, were yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Jones with disorderly and indecent behaviour in a public place. They were all convicted and fined eight annas each, with the exception of one, named Mooljee Heerjee, a broker, who was warned and discharged.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Surgeon Major McVittie, 3rd Cavalry H.C., Mominabad, has proceeded on privilege leave to Europe. Surgeon Major Eves, 6th Infantry H. C., also proceeds to Europe on short leave from Aurangabad next week (21st inst.). Captain Salmon, 6th Infantry H. C., Aurangabad, has proceeded to Lingasoogoor, to take up his appointment as second-in-command 1st Infantry H. C., vice Captain Johnstone, proceeding on furlough. Lieut.-Colonel A. Johnson, Commandant, 4th Cavalry H. C., at Aurangabad, proceeds to Simla on three months' leave, and not to Europe.

A CHALLENGE.—A correspondent of the *Deccan Herald* writes as follows:—I see the *Bombay Gazette* has taken me to task on the subject of the volunteer prize-meeting now proceeding at Coorla, and adds that I was "a little mixed" in my ideas. When I sent you the paragraph last Sunday, I was certainly under the impression that the "All-comers' match" had closed last Friday. I must, therefore, bow in deference to the *Bombay Gazette's* assertion that I was "a little mixed," not in my ideas, though, for I still maintain that the members of the Poona detachment *are* superior in the manipulation of the Henry-Martini to their brother volunteers in Bombay, who were beaten twice by the former—once at Poona, and the second time at Coorla. To decide this question, however, it seems necessary that there should be another team shooting-match between the Bombay and the Poona Volunteers, and this time at the Kirkee ranges. I am sure that Captain Phillips will only be too glad to accept such a challenge; and then the *Bombay Gazette* will see our best shots in their real light, and clear up my "mixed" ideas.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th March, 1881, was 5,575 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,223. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 5th Mar. 1881.	Week ending 6th Mar. 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	46,815	42,508	4,307	..
Amount Rs.	21,428	18,027	6,101	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	54,554	63,401	..	8,847
Amount Rs.	13,399	16,013	..	2,614
JAGHEE—				
Weight Mds.	11,561	16,658	..	5,097
Amount Rs.	7,110	9,771	..	2,661
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	457	880	..	423
Amount Rs.	1,153	2,226	..	1,073
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	6,610	5,024	1,587	..
Amount Rs.	5,991	5,188	803	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	52,611	36,848	15,763	..
Amount Rs.	6,411	10,072	..	3,661
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	11,519	9,068	5,451	..
Amount Rs.	4,338	2,904	1,434	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	7,065	8,664	..	1,599
Amount Rs.	3,795	4,880	..	1,085
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,728	16,845	..	13,177
Amount Rs.	1,004	5,675	..	4,671
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight Mds.	11,608	13,425	..	1,817
Amount Rs.	5,181	6,115	..	934
STATE RY MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	9,353	5,862	3,491	..
Amount Rs.	6,182	2,908	3,274	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	23,331	16,954	6,377	..
Amount Rs.	5,150	3,969	1,181	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	96,841	1,08,191	..	11,650
Amounts Rs.	28,661	26,578	2,083	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,39,053	3,44,528	..	5,575
Amount Rs.	1,13,103	1,14,326	..	1,223

ARREST OF FORGERS.—We hear that Babu Shibprossono Sen, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Contai in the District of Midnapore, has detected a gang of forgers with machines and other articles for forging currency notes and stamps in the mofussil. They were made over to the Magistrate for trial. We hear that the Magistrate has issued orders to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Contai to try the case.—*Englishman.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barrat, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Colonel and Mrs. Cordner and child, Dr. and Mrs. Higginson and infant, Mrs. Shakerly, a lady and gentleman, Lieut.-Col. P. D. and Mrs. Henderson, 3 children and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, child and infant, Miss Hoemly, Mrs. A. H. Wright and 3 children, Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, Mr. W. Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. W. Williams, 2 children and infant, Miss Mallaby, Miss Robinson, Mr. R. R. Ash, Dr. A. Deane, Mr. G. H. Forde, Mr. H. J. Stokes, Mrs. Lyle, Mr. R. Parkes, Misses E. and F. Blewitt and Miss Brucre, Mr. J. D. Munro, Lieut.-Colonel Ross, Capt. and Mrs. Allan Davies, Mr. John Wilson, Lieut. W. E. Forbes, Mr. Jas. Kay, Master R. Blewitt, Mr. A. Munroe, Mrs. Latham, and Miss Ward.

For Brindisi—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. A. Maltby, Genl. J. S. Trevor, R. S., Mr. H. S. Newman, Miss Bernard, Col. and Mrs. Canie, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Lady Thompson, Mr. A. W. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Mr. A. Cohn, Dr. A. Cameron.

For Venice—Hon. J. Fitz-William, Mr. J. English, Mr. R. Higby, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. F. MacNeir.

For Suez—Capt. and Mrs. Ashton, Dr. R. Holmes, a gentleman, and Miss Macnail.

For Malta—Major E. Stedman, Lt. and Mrs. Cameron.

For Aden—Band-master Griffin, wife, and 6 children.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Capt. A. C. Loggin, sailing on 21th March:—

For Venice—Mr. H. F. Newberry, C. S., and a friend, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Greenland, Mr. and Mrs. Pasnayiste, Mr. G. Froeschmann, Mr. W. Finekh, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood, Major and Mrs. Pearl and child, Mr. W. A. Talbot, Colonel and Mrs. Bigge, Capt. J. A. Duke 17th Lancers, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Forrest.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas, and Mr. N. L. Griffin.

For Brindisi—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Mignon, Mr. G. Stevenson, Lt. Ridley, 4th Regt., Capt. Muir, General Treves, Col. Owen Williams, Mr. Silbiger, Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Col. and Mrs. Bigge.

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Bradford, child and infant, Rev. and Mrs. G. Onslow, and Mr. J. J. Nettleship.

31st March—s. s. Malwa, Capt. W. B. Thompson.

For Southampton—Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, party and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Light and 2 children, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Montes, Mr. G. D. Dall, Miss Henderson, Mr. L. Wilson, Mrs. D. Cama and 3 children, Mr. G. M. Lewis, Mrs. and Miss Nugent, Mr. T. C. Midwood, a lady and maid.

For Brindisi—Mrs. Browne, a lady, Major Mainwaring, Mrs. Mainwaring, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Lesetse Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dalchetti, and 2 infants, Mr. A. Phillips, Lieut Scott Moncrieff, Colonel and Miss Bell, Mr. A. Ralli, Rev. T. S. Wyndom, Mrs. Wyndom Senior, Mr. A. C. Geddes, Col. Saunders, Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Earl de Grey, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. Bleek, Mr. L. S. Moss, and Mr. W. Alexander.

For Venice—Sir R. and Lady Meade, Col. and Mrs. Caine, Mr. T. P. Clark, and Hon'ble G. F. Newburn.

For Suez—Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C. B., and Col. Geo. Hankin.

For Venice—Mrs. F. Reid and child, Mr. F. M. Heriot, and Lieut. Col. Hen'ble A. Fraser.

For Malta—Mr. D. Gray, and Mr. MacCulchan.

7th April—s. s. Sumatra, Capt. R. F. Briscoe.

For Southampton—Syed Habeeb Ullah, Syed Nubee Ullah, Mr. A. W. B. Kirwan, Mrs. Dame and 3 children.

For Brindisi—Mr. C. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gibbon and 3 children, Dr. and Mrs. Blanc, Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Mr. Culeb H. Angus, Col. Maude, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Col. H. H. Lyster, Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. A. Lushington, Mr. Macqueen.

For Venice—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Brandieth, Lieut.-Col. Lawndes, Mr. S. L. F. Bayley, Miss Reid.

GYMKHANA AND HUNT SKY-RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH.

1ST RACE.—"Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase."

Mr. Gethyn's	Crab.
Mr. Kuper's	Lucifer.
M. Le Petit's	Café au Lait.
Mr. R. C's	La Reclamé.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	Flycatcher.
Mr. Bell's	Punch.
Mr. Gray's	Leper.
Mr. Talbot's	Sportsman.

2ND RACE.—"Hunt Steplechase."

Mr. Kilnwick's	Countess.
Mr. R. C's	The Baccha.
Mr. Cuff's	Siankos.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	Kingfisher.
Mr. Taffy's	Dewi Wyn.
Mr. Cooper's	Polly.
Mr. T's	Loafer.

3RD RACE.—"Gymkhana Pony Stakes."

Mr. Gethyn's	Crab.
M. Le Petit's	Café au Lait.
Mr. Kuper's	Lucifer.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	Skittles.
Mr. Taffy's	Dewi Wyn.
Mr. Bell's	Punch.
Mr. Gray's	Leper.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, 21ST MARCH.

1ST RACE.—"Gymkhana Steeplechase."

Mr. R. C.'s	The Baccha.
Mr. Kilnwick's	Countess.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	Kingfisher.
Mr. Taffy's	Dewi Wyn.
Mr. T.'s	Loafer.

2ND RACE.—"Hunt Pony Steeplechase."

Mr. Gethyn's	Crab.
Mr. Le Petit's	Café au Lait.
Mr. R. C.'s	La Reclamé.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	Flycatcher.
Mr. Clare's	Highlander.
Mr. Cooper's	Leper.
Mr. Nicholson's	Hacut.
Mr. Gawne's	

3RD RACE.—"Ladies' Bracelet."

Nominated by

Mr. Lyon's ... Cabin Boy	... Mrs. Lyon.
Mr. Linton's (nom) ... Baby	... Mrs. Saunders.
Mr. N. S. Symons' ... Kingfisher	... Mrs. Symons.
Mrs. Portman's ... Sir Frank	
Mr. L.'s ... Sydney	... Mrs. O.
Mr. Reid's ... Young Lottery, Mrs. Mosley Mayne.	

4TH RACE.—"Hack Stakes."

Mr. Linton nominates	Dr. J. W. Clarkson's Baby.
Mr. Weber's	Selim.
Mr. Phayre's	Lottery.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	Kingfisher.
Mr. R. C's	La Reclamé.
Mr. N. S. Symons'	Skittles.
Mr. L. nominates Mr. C's	Meg.
Mr. Reid's	Snob.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th March as compared with the statement issued on the 5th March:—

LIABILITIES.	March 5. Rs.	March 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	26,53,579	26,70,829
Do. at Branches	8,56,301	8,73,811
Other Deposits	2,76,88,555	2,52,12,215
Post Bills	32,904	32,887
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,22,012	2,67,916
	4,37,53,351	4,12,63,688

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	63,78,641	59,14,097
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,31,316	13,32,983
Loans, on Security of do	72,07,140	60,71,170
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,270	2,721
Bills Discounted	1,52,40,451	1,47,45,791
Stamps	3,285	3,173
Due Bank	Rs. 5,18,225	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,15,000	
	3,33,175	3,33,225
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,30,462	8,82,262
Cash and Currency Notes	1,20,23,581	1,19,78,267
Cash and Currency Notes	1,37,53,351	1,12,63,688

BENGAL.

VERY PARTICULAR.—It is said that the Maharaja of Durbhanga has pulled down the greater part of his palace for no other reason than the fact that a vulture lingered to sit on it the other day. We know many hungry vultures often frequent the court of a native prince. It may be that disgusted with them and in sheer anger the Maharaja may have ordered the demolition of his palace. But could he have been really angry with a live vulture? The story requires confirmation.—*Sunday Mirror.*

A STRIKE.—Indian workmen have very peculiar reasons, at times, for a strike. The well-known coachbuilding firm of Messrs. Dykes and Co. are now suffering from a strike of their workmen for what appears to be the most trivial of reasons. All classes of native workmen have an insatiable taste for the *hooka* and frequently resort to it during business hours, much to the detriment of their employers. Messrs. Dykes and Co. seemed to have suffered from this pernicious habit, and to prevent it gave peremptory orders to their durwans not to allow the workmen out so frequently as heretofore. Some of the men, according to their version of the story, seem to have the been rather rudely handled by the durwans, and hence the strike. The men have been on strike since Wednesday last, and yesterday, at a meeting held in front of our premises on the *maidan*, it was decided to return to duty only on condition that they were called back by one of the European assistants of the firm.—*Statesman*, March 11.

MADRAS.

CHAPLAIN OF THE KIRK.—The Rev. W. A. Liston, the senior Chaplain of the Kirk, having obtained two years' furlough to Europe, leaves Madras to-day (Thursday.) He will be succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Jollie, from Bangalore. The Rev. Mr. Morrison, the newly appointed chaplain, will take the place of the Rev. Mr. Jollie at

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL

THE following telegrams are from the Special Correspondent of the *Standard* :—

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 18.

Although the Commissariat and Transport trains are ready for an earlier advance, Generals Colley and Wood have decided that the forward movement shall not take place until our whole force is concentrated here. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of this decision, which will only involve a short delay, as it is expected that the 97th, 83rd, and Inniskilling Dragoons will be here in a week from the present time. E 3 Battery Royal Artillery left Pietermaritzburg yesterday, and may be expected here in about ten days. When our whole force is concentrated here we shall be in a position to advance against Laing's Nek—should it be decided to move by the direct noth road—with a certainty of success, although it is to be expected that our loss in carrying the position will be large. Local opinion is that a decisive victory at Laing's Nek, followed up vigorously by our cavalry, will virtually put an end of the war, as the Boers will feel that if they cannot defend successfully a position of immense strength they will have no chance whatever with us in the open. A crushing defeat of the Boers at Laing's Nek will moreover go far to put an end to the dangerous feeling of disaffection prevailing in the Dutch population throughout South Africa.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 19, Evening.

General Wood has made a most successful reconnaissance across the Buffalo River to-day. Hitherto, owing to the want of Cavalry, we have known nothing of what has been going on across the border, and the arrival of the Hussars is most important, if only for that reason. General Wood started at twelve o'clock last night with a hundred Hussars. At two o'clock this force crossed, without accident, the Buffalo River, by swiming, and by sunrise they had penetrated thirty miles into the Transvaal. They ascended the Drakensberg above Utrecht, and found the country almost deserted, the Boer inhabitants having all gone to join the camps at Laing's Nek and Mecks Farm. The armed parties in the Utrecht district had all cleared out when the news of the relief of Newcastle reached them. The natives everywhere received the detachment with delight. They said that the Dutch had threatened to reduce them to the position of dogs, such as they held before the British rule began. Our party returned at six this evening. Two companies of Highlanders were on guard to cover the passage of the river. In all we traversed seventy-five miles in eighteen hours, and penetrated to within ten miles of Wakkerstroom. There can be no doubt that this successful ride will exercise an immense effect upon the Dutch, who will see that their farms and belongings are now at our mercy. General Wood assured all the Dutch inhabitants whom we met that the Boers of the Utrecht district who return at once to their farms will not be molested in any operation we may carry on, and that in all probability a complete pardon will be granted. Many of these, who are now fighting against us under compulsion, will probably avail themselves of this offer and return to their farms. It is now considered probable that the advance will consist of two columns; that the one under General Colley will make a direct attack on Laing's Nek, the other, under General Wood, traversing the ground reconnoitred to-day and turning the position at Laing's Nek, *viâ* Wakker stroom.

The following is a rough estimate of the force which will be available for the advance, after providing for the protection of our line of communications. Three thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and eighteen guns. The General is forming a corps of fifty horsemen. They will all be well-to-do young Colonists, and will act as scouts.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 21.

A report has come in this morning that the Boers are upon the road on this side of Mount Prospect. The 60th Rifles, 92nd, and Hussars start this morning to escort a convoy of provisions and ammunition to the camp. It is considered probable that they will meet with opposition. General Colley this morning reviewed the Indian troops, and expressed his gratification at their splendid appearance after their long and trying march. The General paid a high tribute to the steadiness and coolness under fire which had been exhibited by his young soldiers in the previous engagements, and said that he considered that with the reinforcements of tried soldiers who were now available the remainder of the campaign ought to be comparatively easy. He warned the troops that they must not despise the enemy, but that steady shooting would be necessary, together with quickness in availing themselves of cover. Some firing was heard last night. It is believed to have been a scare of the Boers, who must feel uneasy from the rapidity and unexpectedness of our night marches. Refugee Dutchmen from the Transvaal are freely volunteering for service against their countrymen in the Guide Corps now raising. They report that large numbers of the Boers are loyal to our rule, but are acting under compulsion against us. They consider that a defeat of the enemy at Laing's Nek would be the signal for a large proportion of the Dutch population to return to their farms. General Wood goes back to Pietermaritzburg to-morrow to superintend all the arrangements for the advance of the reinforcements. The enemy are throwing breastworks all along the Drakensberg.

PROSPECT HILL, Feb. 22, Evening.

The column is encamped at Ingogo.

Parties of the enemy have shown themselves this afternoon, the strongest numbering about a hundred. The 92nd Regiment and a squadron of Hussars will remain in garrison here, the Rifles and the rest of the Hussars return to Newcastle. An examination of the ground where the 60th were attacked, above the Ingogo, shows that our position was as bad a one as could possibly have been chosen. Splendid cover was afforded to the Boers, who were able to creep up to within ninety yards with perfect impunity. Our men, on the other hand, had no shelter whatever, and the plateau on which they lay was commanded by heights on all sides. It was indeed by an extraordinary stroke of good fortune that any escaped to tell the tale. It is reported that there is much dissension in the Boer camp, the leaders being vehemently attacked for not having offered strenuous opposition to the advance of the reinforcements over the Biggarsberg.

Feb. 23, Evening.

Communication with Newcastle is now completely re-established. A reconnaissance has been made of the enemy's position to-day. Its face extends for four miles. The left flank is protected by the gorge of the Buffalo River, the right by the steep hills of the Drakensberg. The line of heights between these points have been fortified by a line of entrenchments, commanded apparently by a second line in the rear. The position is undoubtedly very strong, and held by a sufficient force would be extremely formidable. The strength of the enemy is, however, insufficient to defend it properly against a vigorous attack. A flag of truce has just been acknowledged, and the Boers have accepted the offer of the Durban Red Cross Society to send ambulances and medicine. The Boers are greatly in want of the latter, as also of splints.

PROSPECT HILL, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Early this morning General Colley crossed the Buffalo with an escort of Hussars, and started to reconnoitre the left of the enemy's position, where it rests upon the gorge of the river. It was found that, although the Boers have fortifield the ground strongly along that part of their position upon which we made our last attack, the earthworks were apparently weak towards the flank of their line. After the return of the General to camp a body of two hundred Boers occupied the position which had been visited by our party. The artillery opened fire upon them with a nine-pounder at five thousand five hundred yards range, and succeeded in bursting a shell over their heads, upon which they dispersed hastily. There is a general feeling of confidence among the troops as to their ability to carry the enemy's position.

RESOLUTIONS in favour of the Boers have been passed at meetings in England. A crowded public meeting was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, in favour of the independence of the Boers. Captain E. W. Verney presided. Sir C. Trevelyan moved the first resolution, which declared that the annexation of the Transvaal was impolitic and unjust. Sir D. Wedderburn, M.P., seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. G. Russell, M.P., and carried almost unanimously. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., moved a resolution, deprecating "the present war as one forced upon an unwilling people," and urging the Government "to bring the conflict to an end by acceding to the just wishes of the Boers." Dr. Cameron, M.P., seconded the motion. Mr. Fail moved an amendment expressive of the opinion that the continued protectorate of the British empire would be most beneficial both to the native and the European peoples of the Transvaal. Mr. Riall, from Cape Colony, seconded the amendment, which was negatived. Mr. G. Berry submitted another amendment, expressing confidence in the policy of Mr. Gladstone, but he was not listened to, and the original motion was carried by an overwhelming majority. At a meeting of the Keighley Radical Club a memorial to Lord Kimberley was adopted unanimously, praying his lordship, without delay and before more blood is shed and the feelings of the two nationalities embittered, to suspend hostilities against the Boers, assuring them that Sir Henry de Villiers, or such other friendly person or persons, will be appointed to act as a Royal Commission to arrange for the restoration of their republic and independence.

SIR EVELYN'S RAID.

WOOD'S raid into the Transvaal is probably the first symptom of a turn in the tide of war. That so dashing a leader should risk much for a clearly-marked end is not strange, but there was something unusually fine in this daring reconnaissance into an enemy's country. The common report went that the Boers held both roads, that by Laing's Neck and the one on which wood travelled, in force. It was just possible that, anticipating an offensive movement, the Boers might keep an indifferent look-out. They are irregular troops at best, and would scarcely be expected to understand the importance of outposts and vedettes. But this increased Wood's danger. Evidently the Boers cautiously allowed him to slip through, but once past their lines his return to Newcastle might have been seriously jeopardised. As it was the reconnaissance was entirely successful, and will be productive of the most important results. It will show the Boers that we have great mobility, and can operate all round them, sweeping off their cattle and interrupting their supplies. Sir George Colley will soon have at his command a very considerable force of cavalry—five regiments—well mounted as well led. Sir Evelyn Wood has now proved histalent for this, one of the most difficult operations of war. He knows the country thoroughly, as Utrecht was his base, and for a time the headquarters, of the column he commanded in the Zulu war. However, there will be Colonel Redvers Buller, who has also started for the Cape, and whose skill as a leader of light horse was also fully proved on this same soil; while if the war continues long enough, Colonel Drury Lowe, who commanded the 17th Lancers in the Zulu war, and who has just started for the Cape, will be on the spot to assist as cavalry brigadier. It seems extremely likely that the strong position of Laing's Neck will now be turned, not forced. The only question is whether our establishment upon the Boer line of communications will demoralise them as much as it would more regularly organised troops. But they cannot well hold their ground there with our cavalry operating on their rear. The intention of the attempt to turn their flank is now proved by the reconnaissance which, according to latest news, Sir George Colley has made of the Boer's position with complete success. He appears to have found them strongly intrenched, but that upon one flank the earthworks were fewer, and an opening seemed practicable. Sir Evelyn has gone down to the base, no doubt to bring up reinforcements and organise the transport, but the moment he returns we shall probably hear of some renewed and desperate fighting at Laing's Neck.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON THE RETENTION OF KANDAHAR.

A BLUE-BOOK containing "papers relating to the occupation of Kandahar" has been issued on Feb. 25. It consists of seventeen despatches and other documents, including memoranda by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Merewether, Sir. E. Perry, Sir Henry Norman, Colonel East, and Major E. Baring. The Duke of Cambridge's memorandum is dated August 31, 1880, and is written by way of comment on a paper by Colonel East, advising our withdrawal from Kandahar. Sir Garnet Wolseley concurred in the views expressed by Colonel East. The Duke of Cambridge, in his memorandum, says :—

"Whilst admitting to the fullest extent the value of this paper, I confess I am not in the least convinced by it of the advisability of giving up Kandahar as the result of the great struggle we have been and are still engaged upon in Afghanistan. On the contrary, I feel more and more satisfied from all that is now going on, that upon the retention of Kandahar largely depends our general position and influence in the East, and more particularly in Central Asia; and even our hold on India will be shaken should we not have the boldness to maintain what we have so dearly purchased.

I firmly believe that, with a good line of communication by railroad, which is now in progress and considerably advanced to Kandahar, that city might and would in time become a great emporium for commercial purposes, and that the trade of Persia and Central Asia might in this way be very considerably diverted from passing, as it now does, through the provinces of Russia, and that then our power would be largely increased in those parts, besides securing to us those commercial advantages which now fall to the share of our rivals. The railroad, in connecting Kandahar with India, would bring the trade down to Kurrachee, whence it would be shipped in perfect security to any portion of the world. Again, as a military position. I am strongly in favour of Kandahar. We know, by recent experience, that the march thence to Herat is not by any means difficult of accomplishment, and as Herat must ever be looked upon as the key to any advance on the part of Russia to India, the facility of reaching it before the Russians could attain it from Merv would, in itself, be of immense importance. That Russia is bent upon reaching Merv is palpable from all their movements, and is hardly denied by them. We cannot, if we would, prevent their attaining it, and I do not think we shall make any effort to do so, consequently I feel satisfied their object will ere long be accomplished. To us this would be a heavy blow, but for our occupation of Kandahar. But with Kandahar in our possession—and we are actually there now—I think we might look on with perfect calmness to Russia's occupying and holding Merv.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's memorandum is dated November 20, 1880. He says that he would for military reasons deplore our permanent retention of Kandahar :—

To occupy a point so far removed beyond our frontier would be a serious financial burden even in times of profound peace, and in time of any great trial its possession would indeed be a white elephant, capable of ruining our finances. Indian Empire by the cost which the necessity of supporting it would entail upon us. In my humble opinion, the question of the retention of Kandahar is not a military one; for I can see no possible strategical advantage in its present occupation. Its retention will certainly cripple our military resources, and it would seriously hamper our strategical operation in the event of any great internal disturbance in India. My opinions on this point are somewhat influenced by the conviction that if we determine to keep a garrison at Kandahar the annexation of the surrounding district, and of the country between it and our frontier, would sooner or later be forced upon us, and I feel that any such extension would be an increasing source of weakness to us. Our recent operations in Afghanistan have taught us the true value of the Afghan military power. We can now afford to smile at the superstitious horror with which we have hitherto contemplated all idea of military operations in that country, a horror which has come down to us from the disasters of 1840. We have now learned to appreciate the Afghan troops at their proper value, and to realise the fact that any well appointed column of our troops, if ably commanded, can march from one end of the land to the other. The English people have begun to see that our military disasters in 1840, as indeed all the disasters that have ever be fallen us, are the result of the incompetence of the commanders employed. There is no Afghan army that could prevent an English division from marching from Quetta to Kandahar whenever it might become advisable to do so. If, therefore, we can at all times occupy Kandahar when we wish, why go there until the necessity for doing so has arisen?

Sir Garnet adds that, according to his reading of the military problem involved in this question, we secure no military advantage by the retention of Kandahar, while we incur considerable military risks by remaining there. The objections to its retention on financial grounds are so evident that he will not attempt to dwell upon them. He says in conclusion :—

Whenever the Russians march upon Herat we must certainly occupy Kandahar, unless we intend to give up India or to allow it be taken from us; but the longer we can postpone that occupation the better we shall be able to incur the vast expenditure it will necessarily entail upon us. As we can always get there with the greatest ease, I would deprecate in the storngest terms our going there until the necessity for doing so actually arises, and I am therefore of opinion that the sooner the troops now there can be withdrawn from it with safety and honour the better it will be for the true interests of our Indian Empire.

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